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Library Officials Tour Renovation Sites

Library officials inspect progress on a new food service facility under construction on the first floor of the John Adams Building.

Members of the Library's Executive Session got their first look at the renovation and restoration of the Adams and Jefferson Buildings on June 10. Jim Trew, director of the Library Environment Resources Office, led the tour to examine progress of the project which is under the direction of the Architect of the Capitol and is expected to take six years to complete.

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Renovation *(Continued from p. 317)*

The tour began on the top floor of the Adams Building, in the area between the two reading rooms where a Computer Catalog Center is being constructed. This facility is scheduled to go into operation when the existing center in the Thomas Jefferson Building closes for renovation this fall.

All the millwork has been delivered, and shelves and desk units for 16 computer terminals have been installed.

On the third floor, the group saw the type of underfloor duct work which will house electrical and telecommunications lines throughout the building.

One room has been set up as a model for the indirect lighting system to be installed in work areas. A large rectangular frame covers the lighting fixtures, which shine up and reflect off the light-colored ceiling. Task lighting will be used as needed at specific work sites. It is hoped that this system will represent a significant improvement in work station lighting conditions.

On the first floor, the group saw the mechanical, electrical, and ventilation systems for the food service facility in the southwest corner. This facility is expected to accommodate about 40 people when completed.

Executive Session members entered the Jefferson Building through the east loading dock. This area is planned as a return processing facility for handling as many as 15,000 books a week for treatment under the Library's deacidification project.

A review of the work to be done in the Hispanic Reading Room on the second floor was the next stop. In the Southeast Pavilion, a scholar's lounge is planned, to be shared with the European Reading Room. The group walked through the empty South Curtain, former site of the Prints and Photographs stacks and now marked for future use as colonnade for the European Division and the Hispanic Division.

One story down, on the first floor level, the vacant space left from the old Congressional Reading Room and Congressional Research Service department office was viewed. This area will be assigned to the Council of Scholars.

The final stop on the tour was the southwest courtyard at the cellar level. Here excavation has been completed for a permanent outdoor eating area outside the Jefferson Café, one of the many comforts and improvements the renovation will provide.

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Comparable institutions and organizations in other countries may arrange to receive the *Bulletin* on an exchange basis by applying in writing to the Library's Exchange and Gift Division. All other correspondence should be addressed to the LC *Information Bulletin*, Information Office, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540.

Bruce Tapper, Editor

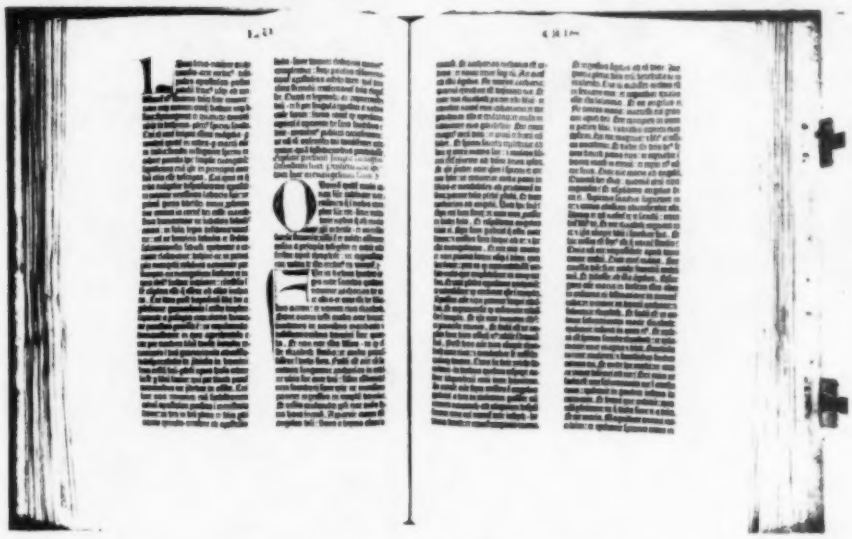
Microfiche History of the Library of Congress Is Published

John D. Knowlton, Manuscript Division (left); John Y. Cole; Paul Massa, president, Congressional Information Service, Inc. (CIS); and August A. Imholtz, Jr., CIS.

The Congressional Information Service, Inc., of Bethesda, Md. has published *The Library of Congress: A Documentary History*, a microfiche collection of more than 40,000 images of printed pages. Developed with guidance from the Center for the Book in the Library of Congress, the collection includes original materials from the Library of Congress Archives and a large selection of other printed and pictorial materials. The material is reproduced on 500 archival-quality microfiche. John Y. Cole, director of the Center for the Book, was project editor and wrote an introduction to the printed guide which accompanies the microfiche. Daniel J. Boorstin, The Librarian of Congress, wrote the foreword to the printed guide. For information about ordering the Library of Congress documentary history collection, write the Congressional Information Service, 4520 East-West Highway, Bethesda, MD 20814.

Incunabula in American Libraries: A Symposium

The Center for the Book and the Rare Book and Special Collections Division jointly sponsored a Library of Congress symposium on the holdings in American libraries of incunabula, books printed before the year 1501. In planning the April 1-2 symposium—"Incunabula in American Libraries"—John Cole, executive director of the Center for the Book, and William Matheson, chief of the Rare Book and Special Collections Division, enlisted the help of Paul Needham, Astor curator of printed books and bindings at the Pierpont Morgan Library.



The first book printed in Europe from moveable metal type, the Gutenberg 42-line Bible, Mainz, Germany, c. 1454. The St. Blasius-St. Paul Copy, above, in the Library of Congress is one of three perfect copies on vellum surviving.

At the planning meetings Mr. Needham described earlier European conferences on the 15th-century book he had attended, the most recent being the Colloquium on the Incunabula Short-Title Catalogue (ISTC), held at the British Library in September 1984. At that conference the desire for additional information on cataloging descriptions for incunabula was the topic most frequently raised during the discussion periods.

The organizers of the Library of Congress symposium decided to address the cataloging, collecting, and selling of 15th-century books in America in a meeting that would be an American counterpart to the earlier European incunabula conferences. To that end the Center for the Book invited an audience consisting largely of representatives of institutions having substantial incunabula holdings. The range of institutional participation was wide—from makers of institutional policy to rare book catalogers working with 15th-century books on a daily basis.

At the opening session on Wednesday afternoon, Ruth Ann Stewart, assistant librarian for national programs, welcomed the group. John Cole thanked Mrs. Charles W. Engelhard, the Council for Library Resources, and Congressional Information Services, Inc., for support that made the symposium possible.

Standards of Description for Cataloging Early Printed Books

In his talk, "Standards of Description for Cataloging Early Printed Books," Mr. Needham observed that no truly good American incunabula catalog exists, if J. C. T. Oates's Cambridge University catalog and Vera Sack's Freiburg University catalog are used as standards for comparison. The best of the American incunable catalogs from the early years of this century—the Pierpont Morgan Library catalog, the catalog of General Rush Hawkins's collection at Brown University, and the catalog of the John Boyd Thacher Collection of the Library of Congress—give provenance information, but because they lack indexes the infor-

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Incunabula *(Continued from p. 319)*
mation is for all intents and purposes lost. In Mr. Needham's eyes the American incunable catalogs lack a clear concept of the user. As a consequence, pretty books already known to researchers are illustrated, but printing types used in rare, and on occasion unique,

Paul Needham, Astor curator of printed books and bindings, Pierpont Morgan Library, New York City.

examples are not reproduced. The Goff *Census* of incunabula in North American libraries is a seminal book in its field but, being based on reports provided by others, has 300 to 350 erroneous attributions. The maker of a catalog of an incunable collection is in a position to improve knowledge of books assigned to the wrong press. Mr. Needham urged catalogers to look at the books they are describing with fresh eyes.

Mr. Needham indicated that he saw the information in incunable catalogs as breaking down into edition, text, and history of the copy being described. Using sample descriptions he had prepared of two incunables printed in Albi, he discussed each of the elements in a description. Considering the information on edition he observed that types not described in the standard references for type identification would be particularly worthy of reproduction in a catalog of an individual library's incunables.

Commenting on information on the text he noted that when an edition contains two or more distinct texts, it is desirable to list all the texts in the heading and to index them all. In his sample descriptions he provided a category of information not available in other catalogs of printed books—identification of incipits, the opening words of the text.

In considering the third aspect of incunabula description, the history of the copy at hand, he listed categories of information for inclusion, among them the existence of rubrication and what it consists of, signature marks, and quiring. He recommended describing all bindings, not just 15th- and 16th-century bindings as in German catalogs. In reproducing bindings it would again be particularly appropriate to include those not in the standard binding references. In recording provenance in his sample descriptions Mr. Needham included book dealers through whose hands the books had passed, and indicated their status in relation to the book by putting their names in italics.

The Printed Book In the 15th Century

Lotte Hellinga, specialist in incunabula in the Department of Printed Books in the British Library, delivered an Engelhard Lecture on "The Printed Book in the Fifteenth Century," on Wednesday evening. Aiming her remarks at a general audience but relating them to the larger theme of the conference and to the specialists participating in the conference, she noted that the earliest printed books were produced for a clearly defined market. In the case of the Gutenberg Bible, the first book printed with moveable metal type, the market was monastic centers in Southern Germany. This large folio, impressive in appearance, designed for institutional, not individual, use, is one kind of book that people think of when they call 15th-century books to mind. They may also think of the great productions of literary texts in vernacular languages such as Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales,* or editions of classic texts such as those by Cicero, or great liturgical books—missals and breviaries—used in church services. By the end of the century, printers were no longer precisely aware of specific individuals or institutions who would buy their books and in most cases were producing books that could be sold anywhere. Mrs. Hellinga compared this development to the Book of Hours in the manuscript tradition and noted that Christopher de Hamel in his recent book on early manuscripts had entitled his chapter on Books of Hours, "Books for Everybody." She indicated that she would like to take over this title and apply Books for Everybody to the development of the printed book in the 15th Century.

Mrs. Hellinga then described the kinds of books that were produced for everybody, among them the Columbus Letter carrying important news of a discovery, cookbooks and books on the management of horses, and books on civic administration. She noted that books printed in the 15th century have traditionally been treated as a completely distinct category. Now we link the earliest books printed in the century to the manuscript tradition and see that there is no dramatic difference between books printed late in the 15th century and the early 16th century. The thing that dis-

tinguishes 15th-century books from later books is not that they differ as physical objects but that throughout the centuries they have been studied more intensely than the products of any other period of printing.

Mrs. Hellinga turned to some of the ways incunabula have been studied. The earliest studies concentrated on disputes over where printing had originated. The earliest bibliographical works on incunabula listed cities in the order of the introduction of printing and then described books produced in those cities. In the 19th century great reference works such as Ludwig Hain's *Repertorium Bibliographicum* provided an alphabetical author/text approach to incunabula. Late in the 19th century Henry Bradshaw and Jan Willem Holtrop were pioneers in the classification of 15th-century printers through the use of their printing types.

Observing that collectors are the life blood of bibliography and the study of books Mrs. Hellinga talked about the tremendous changes in collecting that followed from the secularization of the religious houses in countries under Napoleonic law. The release of these books was of prime significance to the collections of the Bibliothèque Nationale, the Bavarian State Library in Munich, the British Museum, and the Bodleian Library. In contrast to the partly arbitrary nature of European collections that followed from these bulk dispersals, the collections of incunabula in America were brought together with determination and a sense of purpose. Mrs. Hellinga cited the extremely strong holdings of scientific incunables, Bibles, and illustrated books. However, there are areas of early printing hardly represented in North American libraries, either because the books seldom came on the market or because they were never seen as objects worth collecting—education, schoolbooks, and university textbooks being examples. She observed that one could say that there is in America less representation of the books closest to everyday life.

Institutional Collecting in America

Richard Landon, head of the Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library, University of Toronto, served as moderator for the April 2 sessions. Paul Needham began his talk, "Institutional Collecting in America: A Survey," by noting that not nearly enough has been published about individual collections of incunabula in American libraries to make it possible to write a history of American incunabula collecting. Only when many of the institutions represented at the symposium have produced the kind of catalog he described in his opening day's discussion will the material be at hand for such a history.

Observing that until recently private collectors played the dominant role in incunable collecting in America, Mr. Needham talked about surviving scattered records of American collecting in the 17th century, described activities of some 18th-century collectors, and considered in greater detail William Mackenzie of Philadelphia, the first American collector to deserve the name of connoisseur. By the 19th century incunabula were coming to America in three ways—as part of the possessions of emigrating families; as part of the tradition of collecting that originated with English connoisseurs in the early 18th century; and through the market that was a result of the secularization of monasteries in the 18th and 19th centuries. In America collectors of Americana frequently started out by seeking Columbus' reports of his voyages and the background of 15th-century geographical thought and then found themselves seduced by the allure of other 15th-century books.

William Matheson of the Library of Congress speaks with Lotte Hellinga of the British Library.

American collecting of incunables remained in its infancy until the 1890s but made great leaps in the 20th century, encouraged by the three censuses published in 1919, 1940, and 1964. By 1987 there are an estimated 13,000 incunable editions in this country and Canada, approximately 46 to 47 percent of the 28,000 distinct pieces of 15th-century printing that are estimated to survive. This North American total constitutes a larger ensemble than can be found in most European countries. As other ways of measuring American institutional holdings, Mr. Needham noted that of the 260 15th-century towns in which incunables were printed about 200 are represented in American libraries. Of about 1,100 printing shops in the 15th century well over 90 percent, and perhaps as many as 95 percent, are represented in American holdings. The

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percentage of texts printed in the 15th century held by American libraries is high too—between 85 to 90 percent, many incunable texts having gone through more than one edition.

Mr. Needham cited an Italian critic who had characterized American collections as being formed by robber barons who acquired single treasures of great commercial value but little historical or documentary importance. Mr. Needham finds that quite the contrary is true. American holdings of incunables are, in his eyes, of quite exceptional range and depth, the duplication of supposed high spots providing unique research opportunities and *en bloc* purchases providing opportunities for studies such as monastic library history. In general, whatever has come on the market in the past 100 years—not every copy, but every type of book—has made its way to America. Recognizing that a true picture of European culture in the 15th Century will be built from knowledge of all the kinds of books produced in the period—including the profane and vernacular texts that failed to make their way into European collections at the time they were printed—American institutions have sought these rare and expensive books. American institutions have thus built collections that have as their special strength diversity and lack of insularity. Mr. Needham concluded by saying that many lifetimes of scholarly research could be spent on the examples of early printing now held in America.

Incunabula Collections At the Library of Congress

Peter VanWingen, head of the Reference and Reader Services Section in the Rare Book and Special Collections Division, in his paper, "The Incunabula Collections at the Library of Congress," developed some of the themes in Mr. Needham's talk with specific reference to a single institutional collection. He noted that the original Library of Congress collection that was destroyed in the burning of the Capitol in 1814 and the Thomas Jefferson library that was acquired by the Congress in 1815 to fill that loss contained no 15th-century books. Though the 1839 *Catalogue* of the Library of Congress lists two incunables, the earliest 15th-century book for which the precise date of acquisition is known is a 1478 edition of Astenasus de Ast's *Summa de Casibus Conscientiae* given to the Library in 1840 by Obadiah Rich, an American bookseller based in London. The great American library of Peter Force, acquired in 1867 by an act of Congress at the recommendation of Librarian of Congress Ainsworth Spofford, contained 161 incunabula, the largest Library of Congress *en bloc* acquisition of 15th-century books in the 19th century. Librarian Spofford acquired other incunables in the last quarter of the 19th century, bringing the total to 361 at the turn of the century. Mr. VanWingen described the collecting efforts in this period as moving from serendipity to purchasing with a purpose: i.e., to document the invention and development of printing in its infancy.

Terry Belanger, Columbia University (left); Peter VanWingen, Library of Congress; and Alexandra Mason, University of Kansas.

In 1910 Mrs. John Boyd Thacher deposited in the Library 904 incunables acquired by her late husband. This collection, modeled in part on the example of General Rush Hawkins, whose collection had a few years earlier been installed in the Annmary Brown Memorial at Brown University, documented the spread of printing in the 15th century by including examples of more than 500 presses of the period. Mrs. Thacher, who died February 18, 1927, bequeathed her husband's collection to the Library. Members of her family brought suit against Librarian Herbert Putnam claiming that conditions of the will had not been met. In the end the courts ruled in the Library's favor, one of the relevant factors being Frederick W. Ashley's *Catalogue of the John Boyd Thacher Collection of Incunabula,* published by the Library in 1915.

Two other *en bloc* acquisitions—the purchase of the 3,000-volume Otto H. Vollbehr Collection and the gifts of the Library's great benefactor Lessing J. Rosenwald, took up much of the remainder of Mr. VanWingen's talk. The Vollbehr Collection, purchased in 1930 for $1,500,000 by Act of Congress, today seems an unlikely acquisition in the depths of the Depression. Mr. VanWingen described the outpouring of support for the purchase, as evidenced by 2,000 letters to the bill's sponsor, Congressman Ross Collins of Mississippi, in

the Library's Manuscript Division. Ultimately the Library's success in acquiring the collection traces to a patriotic sentiment that the library of the government of the United States should have on its shelves cultural objects worthy of comparison with those in the European national libraries. Librarian of Congress Putnam in the 1920s and 1930s established the Trust Fund Board (1925), published a list of notable desiderata (1926), and expressed in print the hope that collectors would as inevitably place their collections in the Library of Congress as their British counterparts turned to the British Museum. Lessing Rosenwald had the patriotic sense that Putnam called for and in giving his collection to the Nation hoped that his example would be followed by other American collectors. Mr. VanWingen briefly described the formation of the Rosenwald collection which contains the 2,653 books (559 of which are incunabula) described in the *Catalog* of the collection published by the Library in 1979, as well as hundreds of important rare books that came to the Library following the donor's death in 1979.

Incunabula and the American Market

In his paper, "Incunabula and the American Market," Felix Oyens, proprietor of the New York rare book firm of Lathrop C. Harper, Inc., quoted from correspondence of the London dealer, E. P. Goldschmidt, and the founder of his firm, Lathrop C. Harper, to show the inactive state of the incunabula market in America at the close of the Second World War. This situation so completely reversed itself in the tremendously active third quarter of this century that the total stock of incunabula in the hands of American book dealers in 1987 may be no more than 500.

In marked contrast to the present situation, the Munich bookseller Jacques Rosenthal issued in the years 1900 and 1905 a two-part catalog, *Incunabula typographica,* consecutively numbered from 1 to 3,500 (some books were repeated in the second part of the catalog; the actual number of separate editions on Mr. Oyens's count is 2,962). Mr. Oyens used the Rosenthal catalogs to investigate the importance of the American market for incunables at the turn of the century, a time in which the United States was establishing itself on the book collecting map. Jacques Rosenthal's marked copies of his copies (lent to Mr. Oyens by Albi Rosenthal, Oxford, England, rare book dealer and grandson of Jacques Rosenthal) reveal that 99 incunables were sold and shipped to the United States on the strength of the catalog, a very modest American interest, when compared with orders from the Royal Library in Copenhagen (86) and the British Museum (260 supplied, a larger number ordered).

Though John Boyd Thacher was actively forming his collection at the time, he brought only a few books from *Incunabula typographica.* His copies of the catalogs with a few markings of the items he was interested in were returned to the Thacher family as part of the settlement of the estate and eventually made their way into the hands of Mr. Oyens, who on the occasion of his talk gave them back to the Library of Congress for the rare book collections. He was roundly applauded for his generosity. Mr. Oyens ended his talk by describing a fairly recent, steadily developing trend of American institutional selling or exchanging incunabula, a welcome situation for the antiquarian book trade but one that may in the course of time produce a net loss in the number of incunabula in institutional hands in the United States.

American Collecting and the ISTC

In her talk, "American Collecting and the ISTC," Lotte Hellinga described the creation of the Incunabula Short-Title Catalogue (ISTC). To launch the ISTC the British Library keyboarded the information in Frederick R. Goff's third census of incunabula in American libraries and its 1973 supplement. Since that time a further 7,000 descriptions have been keyboarded, bringing the total to over 20,000. Using an overhead projector, Mrs. Hellinga showed samples of ISTC descriptions, noting that machine capabilities make it possible to retrieve information in any part of the record. The ISTC could be developed to include copy-specific notes of which there are few in the database now, and more information about the contents of a given edition could be added to the record. The ISTC is not at present online in the United States, but during her tour of the country Mrs. Hellinga spoke to the Research Libraries Group about entering ISTC into RLIN, either as a special database or in the general RLIN file. Subsequent conversations have suggested that there might be advantages in having ISTC in the general file, but the matter is still under discussion. To date, the British Library has supported the development of ISTC alone, but as the file grows and the possibilities for incorporating more copy-specific information become greater Mrs. Hellinga wonders if the time has not come for other institutions to join in support of the British Library effort.

Discussion

The program of the symposium included ample time for discussion of the talks. Mr. Oyens joined Mr. Needham for the discussion following Mr. Needham's talk on cataloging standards. Several members of the

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Incunabula *(Continued from p. 323)*
audience expressed concern about the costs of providing the level of detail recommended by Mr. Needham and asked which of the data he had described is essential to record. Mr. Needham responded that if a catalog is to be done, it should be useful. The most important information is copy-specific information about the book in hand. Unless copy-specific information on binding, provenance, and the history of the copy is provided, the catalog will just be a reworking of information in other sources. He indicated that he had not addressed the idea of using an enrichable database because ISTC is not yet suitable for the kind of information conventionally included in printed catalogs.

Felix Oyens, Lathrop C. Harper, Inc. (left); Janet Ing, Princeton University; Ralph Franklin, Yale University; and William Joyce, Princeton University.

A member of the audience expressed concern that a catalog of the kind Mr. Needham proposed would be too specialized for scholars in such disciplines as history and asked whether some attempt should not be made to provide a summary or abstract at the beginning of descriptions. Mr. Needham observed that this was calling for a different book, a highly desirable book on 15th-century books in their various aspects, of a kind that so far has been written by people who lack a bibliographical background and who consequently have not produced a satisfactory volume.

The discussion turned next to funding a detailed catalog of the kind Mr. Needham had described. It would be natural to turn to the National Endowment for the Humanities for support, but a member of the audience who had submitted an application stated that the endowment will not pay for cataloging at this level of detail. The basic interest of NEH was said to be in machine-readable cataloging entered into a national database. NEH was reported specifically to have excluded any cataloging of 15th-century books from a grant application. Mr. Needham noted that such a catalog is a scholarly work and that works of scholarship, including manuscript catalogs at a similar level of detail, are currently receiving NEH funding. The question of overspecialization came up again, the feeling being voiced that scholars in other disciplines monitor grant applications and will not approve them unless the proposed publication has a broader appeal. At the end of the discussion the point was made that the kind of scholarly tool advocated by Mr. Needham and the provision of an online record in a national database are far apart and that administrators responsible for making a case for such a catalog need first to educate themselves and then the endowment on the needs the catalog will satisfy.

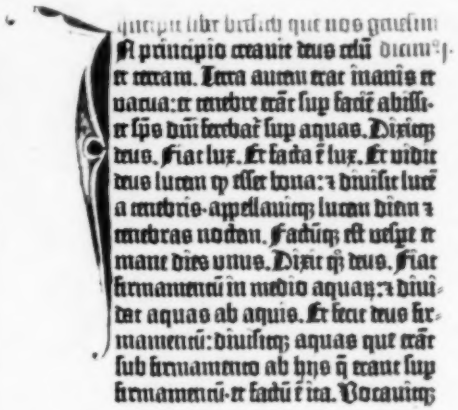
In the discussion that followed the talks by Mr. Needham and Mr. VanWingen at the Thursday morning session the question of the use of incunable collections was the principal concern. Mr. Needham indicated that the use of the 15th-century book collections at the Morgan Library is centered more on texts than on bibliographical study. Recently there has also been focussed use made of the Library's illustrated Venetian books. Mr. VanWingen spoke of binding historians' use of the Vollbehr incunabula, many of which survive in the original bindings. In response to a question about whether the use of the Library of Congress' incunable collections could be quantified Mr. VanWingen replied that there are no statistics for the use of any parts of the division's collections but it is his impression that the incunabula collections receive heavy use. Members of the audience described the use of their institutions' incunable collections for teaching purposes, with the general feeling emerging that this is the principal use of the collections in a number of institutions. One conference participant observed that it seemed to her that curators of incunable collections are talking to themselves, since the only use that was being discussed was teaching the history of the book. Various members of the audience then described bringing out specific texts at the request of professors. Mr. Landon reported that he used 15th-century books in courses concerned with bookbinding, book design, and provenance. Roger Stoddard from the Houghton Library, Harvard University, spoke of integrating exhibition programs with teaching, noting that exhibits make it possible to involve a larger number of students than classroom situations. Only the two speakers, representing institutions having two of the largest American collections, suggested a heavy volume of use beyond history of the book and classroom purposes.

In response to a question about the sale of duplicate incunables Mr. Needham described instances of disposing of duplicates to obtain major rarities. He

noted that he can remember regret on the occasion of each disposal but in compensation the recognition that his institution obtained books it would otherwise never have had. He recommended that institutions retain microfilm copies of the books they dispose of.

Mr. Needham was asked if the proliferation of small catalogs of incunables would produce a nightmare for scholars. He replied that if the quality of the catalogs is high the size is of no concern. German incunable catalogs describing 100 to 200 incunables are useful, though they all too frequently are under-illustrated. He urged that catalogs be well illustrated and include reproductions of binding tools.

At the Thursday afternoon session in the discussion following his talk Felix Oyens was asked about trends in the kinds of 15th-century books being collected. He indicated that no one is buying huge numbers of books and that specialization is the order of the day. He was asked about the sale of the Estelle Doheny collection at auction this coming fall. His comment during his paper that the Doheny copy of the Gutenberg Bible might be sold to a continent that had no copy was taken by a member of the audience to mean that it will go to Japan. Mr. Oyens said it could just as well be Australia. When asked if the Doheny sale is the last great sale of the century, Mr. Oyens laughed and said it was the 100th great sale of the century.



First lines of the book of Genesis in the Library's Gutenberg Bible (see caption on p. 319). This copy originally belonged to a group of Benedictine monks who sold it in 1926 to German bookdealer Otto Vollbehr. Congress appropriated money for its purchase from him in 1930.

In the discussion following Mrs. Hellinga's paper on the ISTC, the last of the day, the symposium participants expressed particular interest in the possibility of making the ISTC available to institutions and individual scholars through the swiftly advancing new technological development, CD-ROM (Compact Disk—Read-Only Memory). Mrs. Hellinga told the audience that she keenly desired to have suggestions on the use of CD-ROMs. Mr. Landon observed that the only objections to CD-ROMs of which he was aware was the need for equipment, and that will increasingly become more generally available. In response to a question about the searching power of a CD-ROM as compared to a database file like RLIN, Mrs. Hellinga said that use of software on a floppy disk would provide the needed searching capability.

Mrs. Hellinga was asked if the ISTC jeopardized the continuation of the *Gesamtkatalog der Wiegendrucke,* the great incunable bibliography that in recent years has been centered in the Deutsche Staatsbibliothek in East Berlin. She replied that the ISTC records will never reach the level of detail provided by the *Geskamtkatalog.* Though the remark is frequently made to her that ISTC "competes" with the *Gesamtkatalog,* she sees no more competition between the ISTC and that great work than between the ISTC and the incunable catalogs proposed by Mr. Needham and discussed throughout the symposium. She indicated that a manual about ISTC comparable to the one the British Library published about the ESTC would be available in a couple of months. It will be published both as a separate and as part of the proceedings of the ISTC Colloquium held at the British Library in 1984. After thanking the speakers, Mr. Landon, and the audience for their participation in the symposium, Mr. Cole adjourned the meeting.

—William Matheson

STAFF NEWS

Thomas Wilgus: Genealogist Extraordinary

Most of us have an interest in our lineage and our roots. We find it very exciting to climb the branches of family trees and discover facts about our forebears, and to locate documents, records, even artifacts of a much earlier time. When we go digging out memorabilia and discover faded photos, letters, coins, official documents, parts of old uniforms, medals, insignias, and the like, we find ourselves in a quandary as to how to verify a lost relative's position in society, to authenticate an award or coat-of-arms, or to check out an ancestor's affiliation with an organization, whether military or civilian.

Alex Haley's *Roots* brought about a resurgence of interest about our past during the mid-1970s and institutions like the Library of Congress and the National Archives were flooded with requests on how to get accurate information about family history. Many persons continue to come to the Library of Congress for help, either in person or through correspondence. The Local History and Genealogy Reading Room (LH&G) of the General Reading Rooms Division is ready to be of assistance. The reading room celebrated its 50th anniversary in August 1985, and one of its staff members has the distinction of having been present for its 25th anniversary. He is Thomas E. Wilgus.

Thomas Ewing Wilgus, one of those dedicated persons who is sought out for answers to difficult questions, is a reference specialist in LH&G whose specialties are heraldry and military history. He will tackle just about any query coming in his direction and, at the very least, will point the inquirer in the right direction for a solution to his or her problem. He is an engaging, although self-effacing, and tireless researcher. With a scholarly mien, he elicits an interest in things past through polite conversation and his animation becomes infectious as one finds oneself feeling transported to another era.

Mr. Wilgus was born in Stamford, Conn., in 1934, He attended primary school in Memphis, Tenn., and high school in Old Greenwich, Conn. He graduated from the University of North Carolina with a major in Latin, and was a member of Phi Eta Sigma and Phi Beta Kappa. Postgraduate work took him to the Sorbonne and the Collège de France where he took courses in Indo-European linguistics. He won both Fulbright and Woodrow Wilson scholarships. His early interests were always in military history and the classics. Languages came easily to him and with a background in Cicero and Virgil he became interested in the Indo-European family of languages.

Mr. Wilgus began working at the Library of Congress in 1956 in the Slavic Reading Room under John Dorosch, a curator. From there he went to the Local History and Genealogy Reading Room, presently located in Room 244, Thomas Jefferson Building. Since then he has been helping persons with their family histories and tracking down connections.

Requests for assistance come in constantly, in many cases for information on the history of military units. Persons send in photographs of uniforms, medals, and decorations, and have questions about relatives who fought in all of America's wars. Among the more recent questions he has worked on are those about the initial American participation in the air war during World War I; the initials "G.W.G.V.K.H." on the quartered coat-of-arms from the family Innhausen und Knyphausen zu Eltern und Vogelsang of East Frisia; the meaning of "Strike a free march to Troy!" (from *Troilus and Cressida);* the location of a Civil War Confederate camp (Camp Atkinson in Georgia); and identifying a crest on a wooden chest from the time of the Renaissance. He thinks his best piece of detective work was to identify a card that included a seal of the State of Michigan, with the initials M.S.T., a photograph of a man, the additional initials "BRLG," and the words Company E, second regiment. After much consultation with other specialists and digging through numerous reference books, he ascertained that the card was an identity card for a William G. Fleischhauer, with the Big Rapids Light Guard of the Michigan State Troops, 1885.

A number of other institutions, such as the Smithsonian and the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts, often refer inquirers to the Library of Congress if the ques-

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tion is about heraldry. On the rare occasions when Mr. Wilgus cannot find an answer, he may refer a question on to the Center for Military History of the Department of the Army or another source.

When he takes time out from work, Mr. Wilgus enjoys reading and watching television. He especially enjoys biography, historical novels (Norah Wallace Lofts, Samuel Shellebarger, and Nicholas Montserat) and watching historical movies and sporting events such as tennis, football, and boxing.

Judith Austin, the supervisor of the Genealogy Reading room, says that Tom, with his factual knowledge of heraldry and military history and his historical knowledge of the reading room, "gives us a perspective and extraordinary depth of service which is probably irreplaceable."

—John Sullivan

Scholarship Award Competition Opens

The Daniel A. P. Murray Afro-American Culture Association announces the opening of competition for the Sylvia Lyons Render Scholarship Award for the 1987–88 academic year. Scholarships will be available for Library employees in the amount of $500 for full-time students and $250 for part-time students. The application deadline is August 15.

Application forms and additional information can be obtained from Beacher Wiggins (ext. 75920), Ardie Myers (ext. 75520), or Tyrone Mason (ext. 76120).

Edward Tappe II Earns 20-Year Pin

Edward A. Tappe II, a senior descriptive cataloger in the English Language Section 2 of the Descriptive Cataloging Division, was presented a 20-year Federal Service Award pin by John D. Byrum, chief of the division, on April 1. Also present at the ceremony was Bettye Hightower, Mr. Tappe's section head.

A Washington, D.C. native, Mr. Tappe attended private schools here and was in the first graduating class of Our Lady of Good Counsel High School. He attended the Sorbonne and graduated from the University of Virginia with a B.A. in French literature. Following four years of service in the U.S. Air Force as a budget analyst, Mr. Tappe earned an M.L.S. from the University of Maryland. He worked briefly as an editor with a local reprint publishing house, and then came to the Library in September 1970 where he joined the staff of the English Language Section of the Descriptive Cataloging Division, with which he is still associated.

Mr. Tappe has been the recipient of a Meritorious Service Award and an Incentive Award for assisting in projects relating to the improvement of the MARC database and the revision of the National Coordinated Cataloging Operations manual.

A collector of 18th- and early 19th-century continental porcelain, Mr. Tappe is also what he terms a "serious shopper" and an avid rollerskater.

Deborah D. Montgomery Receives 20-Year Federal Service Award

Deborah D. Montgomery, processing assistant in the Subscription and Microform Section, Order Division, was presented with a 20-year Federal Service Award pin by Michael W. Albin, chief, Order Division, on May 21.

Ms. Montgomery began work in the Order Division as a processing assistant in the Subscription and Microform Section in 1983. She began her service to the Library in the Cataloging Distribution Service in 1968. Previous to her Library experience, Ms. Montgomery was a legal clerk in the U.S. Patent Office from 1967 to 1968.

Ms. Montgomery received a Quality Step Increase award in 1981, presented to her by the Cataloging Distribution Service.

Cecelia F. Campbell Retires

Cecelia F. Campbell, shelflisting assistant in the Shelflist Section, Subject Cataloging Division, retired after 26 years of Federal service on January 2.

Mrs. Campbell began her Federal career at the Library of Congress on December 5, 1960, as a labeler. She was promoted to increasingly responsible positions over the years, and received Quality Step Increases in 1967 and 1985 for her exemplary performance. Mrs. Campbell's conscientiousness, dedication to duty, and cooperative spirit served as a role model to many younger and less experienced employees.

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Campbell *(Continued from p. 327)*

Mrs. Campbell was presented with parting gifts from her colleagues at a private retirement celebration.

Mrs. Campbell and her husband, who is also retired, reside in the District of Columbia. Mrs. Campbell plans to spend her leisure time traveling and doing volunteer work at the Church of the Nativity, where she has been a member for the past 25 years.

John Dunas Is Honored by NLS/BPH Staff Members

John Dunas, seated center, at the retirement luncheon held for him by staff members of the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped.

John Dunas, general plant manager at the American Foundation for the Blind in New York City, was honored recently at a retirement luncheon hosted by staff members of the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped. After 34 years of supervising the production of recorded books for blind and physically handicapped individuals, Mr. Dunas retired on January 1.

Frank Kurt Cylke, director of NLS/BPH, praised Mr. Dunas for his total dedication to the production of audio materials for blind and physically handicapped readers. "Since 1953 Mr. Dunas was responsible for ensuring the timely delivery of quality products that amount to more than 15,000 different titles in a quantity exceeding one million copies."

Elva Leonore Krogh Dies

Elva Leonore Krogh, former assistant chief of the Decimal Classification Division, died May 3 at the Monterey (California) Convalescent Hospital. She was 88.

Born in Farwell, Nebr., in 1898, Miss Krogh received her bachelor's and master's degrees in library science from the University of Illinois, completing her studies there in 1932.

In 1936 Miss Krogh entered government service as principal research assistant at the Works Progress Administration library in Washington, D.C. She joined the Library of Congress in 1939 as a classifier in the Dewey Decimal System and in 1964 became the assistant chief of the Decimal Classification Division.

Miss Krogh retired from the Library in 1968 and moved to Monterey, Calif., in 1979. She was a member of Phi Beta Kappa and the Phi Mu Fraternity.

George D. Cary Dies
Was Former Register of Copyrights

George D. Cary, former Register of Copyrights, died at his home in Washington, D.C., on May 1.

Mr. Cary was born in St. Louis, Mo., June 7, 1911. He received a bachelor of science degree in economics from the Wharton School of Finance of the University of Pennsylvania in 1932, a bachelor of laws degree from the George Washington University in 1938, and a master of laws degree from Georgetown University in 1942.

During World War II he entered active duty as a naval officer, serving until his release as a lieutenant commander in 1946; he remained in the Active Naval Reserve until his retirement some years later with the rank of captain.

Following the war, he served with the Department of Justice until he joined the Copyright Office as an attorney in 1947.

Mr. Cary became assistant chief of the Examining Division in 1948 and was named principal legal advisor in 1952. He was appointed Copyright Office general counsel upon the establishment of that position in 1956, and became Deputy Register in 1961.

On September 1, 1971, he was appointed Register of Copyrights by L. Quincy Mumford, The Librarian of Congress. Mr. Cary was the seventh person to hold that position. He retired March 9, 1973.

After his retirement, Mr. Cary returned to Govern-

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ment service in 1975 as a member of the National Commission on New Technological Uses of Copyrighted Works (known as CONTU), which was created by Congress to study the relationship of computers and reprographic systems to copyright law, and which completed its final report in 1978.

Widely known as a speaker on copyright questions at bar association meetings and study groups, Mr. Cary also inaugurated in the early 1960s, at the National Law Center of the George Washington University, one of the earliest local law school classes in copyright law, which he conducted as professorial lecturer in copyright law until 1976.

In addition to figuring prominently in the Copyright Office efforts that led to the general revision of the copyright law and to writing numerous articles on copyright law in journals in the United States and abroad, he was a principal author of the U.S. Government's amicus curiae brief in the landmark case of *Mazer* v. *Stein,* 347 U.S. 201 (1954), in which the Supreme Court upheld the copyrightability of sculptured figurines even though embodied in lamp bases, for which the Copyright Office had made registration.

As a young man, Mr. Cary was an accomplished pianist, and he later played the home organ. Also in earlier years, he had been an enthusiastic flyer and had held a civilian pilot's license.

In maturity, he was friendly yet distinguished, charming yet erudite, combining a magnetic personality with a wide experience—the quintessential senior civil servant appointed to speak, as he did before innumerable meetings and hearings, as the representative of the venerable institution with which he spent a great part of his life, the United States Copyright Office.

He is survived by his wife, Frances Cary, and a son, William R. Cary.

Stanley L. Enger Dies

Stanley L. Enger, retired head of the Collections Maintenance Section, Collections Management Division, died of cancer on June 9, at his home in Rockville, Md.

Mr. Enger joined the Library staff in 1958 as an editorial assistant and later headed the Preparations Unit. He retired in 1981.

Born in Morris, Ill., Mr. Enger served in the Army Air Force in Africa, the Middle East, and Europe during World war II. He was awarded four Air Medals and a Distinguished Flying Cross. After the war he was an insurance agent with the Kemper Group in Illinois. He came to Washington, D.C., in 1957 as legislative assistant to Representative Charles Augustus Byte (D-Ill.).

Mr. Enger, whose wife died in 1980, is survived by two daughters, one son, three brothers, three sisters, and his mother.

Elizabeth K. Dunne Dies

Elizabeth K. Dunne, chief of the Copyright Office Cataloging Division from 1968 until her retirement in June 1972, died May 2 at the Wisconsin Avenue Nursing Home. A native of Orange, Mass., Mrs. Dunne earned her B.A. degree cum laude at New York University and her library degree at Columbia University. She began her professional career as a cataloger at the New York Public Library in 1938 and was managing editor of the H. W. Wilson Company's *Education Index* from 1939 to 1942. She then became a cataloger at the Hunter College Library, remining there until 1946.

Mrs. Dunne came to the Library of Congress in October 1946 as a cataloger in the Copyright Office. She later served as head of both the Book Section and the old Miscellaneous Section, which handled all materials except books and music. In 1966 she became assistant division chief before succeeding Joseph W. Rogers as chief in February 1968.

In addition to her administrative duties, Mrs. Dunne played an active role in the Copyright Office's efforts in behalf of a new law. She was the author of one of the studies prepared for Congress on different aspects of copyright, *Deposit of Copyrighted Works* (January 1960), and coauthored with Mr. Rogers another, *The Catalog of Copyright Entries* (April 1960). In her study of deposit requirements, she discussed in detail the practices of the United Kingdom, France, Italy, and other foreign countries as well as the U.S. legislative history of the subject.

Mrs. Dunne is remembered as a thoughtful and conscientious supervisor. In the days before Copyright Orientation and other employee information programs, she took the time to acquaint members of her staff with all aspects of office operations, on which she was such an authority, thereby making the job more meaningful for all who worked for her. Her delightful sense of humor was blended with a New England-style work

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Elizabeth K. Dunne *(Continued from p. 329)*
ethic, which mandated that all work together to get the job done. The well-being of her staff was always first on her list of priorities.

Following her retirement Mrs. Dunne traveled extensively and was active in the library of the National Genealogical Society. She was a member of that society, the American Library Association, the Daughters of the American Revolution—Susan Riviere Hetzel Chapter, Washington, D.C.—and several historical societies.

She is survived by a sister, Dorothy L. Kearney, of Washington.

Staff Activities

Enikő Molnár Basa, cataloger, Serial Record Division, served as cochair of the 12th Annual Conference of the American Hungarian Educators' Association on April 23–25. Held at Monclair State College, N.J., and cosponsored by the college's History Department and the American Hungarian Folklore Centrum, the conference focused on Hungarian relations both with Hungary's neighboring Danubian lands and with the West. As a tribute to the bicentennial of the American Constitution, the history panel discussed federalist thought in modern Hungarian history. The literature session, chaired by Dr. Basa, concentrated on Hungarian literature outside of Hungary, from Transylvania to Cleveland, Ohio. The ethnography panel also examined east-central-European folk traditions and their preservation in the United States. The panel on political science was concerned with current political developments in Hungary.

Jurij Dobczansky, Slavic cataloger in social sciences, Subject Cataloging Division, is the author of the chapter on the Ukraine in *The Human Rights Internet Directory: Eastern Europe and the USSR*. The fourth volume in *The Human Rights Internet Directory* series was published in April. The directory describes more than 600 "unofficial" and "approved" groups, organizations, initiatives, and publications which have emerged in the region since 1970. Included are organizations outside the region which monitor human rights developments in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union. The 300-page directory provides introductions, organizational write-ups, and select bibliographies. *The Human Rights Internet Directory* is available from the publisher, Human Rights Internet, Harvard Law School, Pound Hall, Room 401, Cambridge, MA 02138.

Vicky George, senior information specialist of the Copyright Office's Information and Reference Division, spoke March 21 at a conference on "Strengthening the Professional Connection" at Bowie State College. She gave an overview of the copyright law for budding entrepreneurs.

James Harwood and **G. R. Willeman,** nitrate film vault attendants in the Motion Picture, Broadcasting and Recorded Sound facility of the Library at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio, helped create the motion picture "Magic Book," which premiered at the Dayton Movies theatre in Dayton, Ohio. The film was produced under the guidance of Jim Klein and Julia Reichert, Oscar-nomiated producers of "Seeing Red" and "Union Maids" at Wright State University, where both Mr. Harwood and Mr. Willeman are seniors in the Motion Picture program.

"Magic Book" runs approximately 22 minutes and is a comedy with bizarre and silly situations. Terry Lawson, film critic for the *Dayton Daily News-Journal Herald* said: "It's the kind of filmmakers' fantasy one can imagine Steven Spielberg cranking out in his workshop . . . at this age."

William R. Nugent, assistant director, Automated Systems Ofice, was an invited speaker at the Midwest Academic Library Conference (MALC) held at Illinois State University on May 27–29. Mr. Nugent's talk was entitled "Optical Disk Technology Impact for Academic Libraries," in which he described the benefits obtainable from accessing digitized page images from a central store of information on optical storage, particularly in terms of immediacy of access and compaction of data storage. The theme of the conference was "Toward Holistic Library Service: Putting the Pieces Together." Mr. Nugent observed that an automated, online catalog coupled to a manual process of shelf search and document delivery could not be considered a holistic service or a "systems" solution, but that a fully automated system of search and delivery, such as provided by computer-accessed optical storage, was both.

Harold Relyea, a specialist in American national government, Congressional Research Service (CRS), was a panel moderator and a guest speaker at "Access '87—Access to Information/Privacy: Three Years

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Later," a professonal conference held in Ottawa, Canada, on April 9–10 in conjunction with the recent parliamentary review of information access and privacy laws in that country. Dr. Relyea spoke on legislative oversight of information laws and practices. Later, on April 17, he moderated a panel on scientific communication and exchanges for the CRS symposium on U.S. export control policy and competitiveness. Subsequently, on April 30, Dr. Relyea was a principal speaker at the "Access to Government Information: Our Right to Know" conference sponsored by the Utah College Library Council and Utah Library Association in Salt Lake City.

Dorothy Schrader, Copyright Office general counsel spoke May 3 at the New York Patent, Trademark and Copyright Law Association's "Continuing Legal Education Weekend Seminar" at Skytop in the Pocono Mountains in Pennsylvania. She discussed registration and deposit and current legal developments.

Chi Wang, head, Chinese and Korean Section, Asian Division, was chairman of a Special Panel Discussion group, at the 39th Annual Meeting of the Association of Asian Studies, April 10, at the Sheraton Boston Hotel, on the subject of "Chinese Student Demonstrations: Impact and Implications." Chi Wang also delivered a talk, "History of the Chinese Student Movement," at the Annual U.S.-China Relations Seminar, sponsored by the U.S.-China People's Friendship Association, which was held at the L'Enfant Plaza Hotel, Washington, D.C., on April 24. Both sessions were well attended, especially because of the intense interest aroused by press reports on the recent student demonstrations in China on the issues of democracy, freedom, bourgeois liberations, economic reform, open policy towards the West, and communist ideology.

Personnel Changes

Appointments: Cheryl A. Crow, foreign affairs analyst, CRS F, GS–5; Nahid Dayanim, library technician, Hebr, GS–6, 70179; Sharon English, secretary, NLS/BPH, GS–5, 70102; Gregory Gray, assistant computer room supervisor, GS–8, 70146; Mary Kelley, librarian, Shared Cat, GS–11, 60693; Starr Spencer, shipment clerk, CS, GS–5, 70219.

Temporary Appointments: Shirlitta Colon-Francia, deck attendant, Ser, GS–3; Alice Elder, clerk-typist, Ch Lit, GS–4; Evelyn Chavez, library aid, Hisp, GS–1; Jan Ezkovich, graduate assistant, Sci, GS–9; Celinda Franco, graduate assistant, CRS EPW, GS–9; Risa Hernandez, graduate assistant, CRS EPW, GS–7; Kimberly Howie, deck attendant, Col Mgmt, GS–3, G114M; Timothy Hoyt, foreign affairs analyst, CRS F, GS–5; Jennifer Iscol, foreign affairs analyst, CRS F, GS–5; Clifford Kellogg, deck attendant, Col Mgmt, GS–2; Carol Kuntz, foreign affairs analyst, CRS F, GS–5; Daniel McMullen, deck attendant, Ser, GS–3; Maggie Mayo, clerical assistant, FLICC, GS–3; Benita Moore, secretary, NLS/BPH, GS–5; Kenneth Paulus, computer programmer trainee, ASO, GS–5; Suzanne Rehmus, reference assistant, CRS EPW, GS–4; Tonyia Ryland, clerk typist, GRR, GS–3; Michelle Washington, deck attendant, Col Mgmt, GS–3, G114N; Daniel Witmeyer, foreign affairs analyst, CRS F, GS–5.

Reappointments: Marcellus Breach, library aid, E&G, GS–3; P102I; Ji Lee, clerical assistant, NP, GS–3.

Promotions: Donna Abernathy, accounting clerk, Cop Rec & Proc, GS–4; 70209; Robert Handloff, senior research analyst, GS–12, 70094; Carolyn Wilson, assistant division secretary, CRS A, GS–6, 70114.

Transfers: Claudia Coleman, assistant editor of subject headings, Subj Cat, GS–7, 70025; Elizabeth Rinn, assistant editor of subject headings, Subj Cat, GS–7, 70025; Paraskevi Webb, clerical assistant, Ord, GS–5, 70227.

Resignations: Russell Buffaloe, ASO; Walter Hinson, CDS; Carrianne McClellan, NLS/BPH; Christopher Meyer, Cop; Diane Turner, FRD; Francis Yates, CS; Judy Zukoski, CRS A.

Meetings and Events Around the Library

Monday, August 3
☐ The Library of Congress Town Crier makes another of his regular Monday appearances as part of the celebration of the U.S. Constitution Bicentennial. Topics include weekly chronicles of the momentous events taking place in Philadelphia 200 years ago. Neptune Plaza, Thomas Jefferson Building, 12 noon; and Independence Avenue entrance to the James Madison Memorial Building, 12:15 p.m.

Wednesday, August 19
☐ "Contract Administration and the Art of Grievance Handling," Joseph Broderick, assistant labor relations officer, Library of Congress. Mumford Room, 10:30 a.m. **For supervisors and managers.**

Thursday, August 20
☐ Afro-American Gospel Music, Mattie Johnson and the Stars of Faith together with the Southern Gospel Singers. Free Outdoor Concert Series, American Folklife Center. Neptune Plaza, Thomas Jefferson Building, 12 noon to 1:30 p.m.

Events are open to the public unless otherwise noted

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